

**CLASS: IX**  
**Date 11– 05 – 2020**  
**ASSIGNMENT**

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**Multiple choice questions:**

**SUBJECT: IT**

1. Which of the following word is an example of an interjection?

- (i) Soon
- (ii) When
- (iii) Ouch
- (iv) Within

2. Which of the following is a noun?

- (i) Dog
- (ii) Walk
- (iii) The
- (iv) Long

3. Which of the following is an adjective?

- (i) Shirt
- (ii) Call
- (iii) Box
- (iv) Blue

4. Which of the following is an adverb?

- (i) Stand
- (ii) Short
- (iii) Quickly
- (iv) Smart

5. The response of sender message is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Decoding
- (ii) Source
- (iii) Message
- (iv) feedback

## **SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**Read the passage carefully:**

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counters including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days, yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

1. Antibiotics are called 'overworked miracles' because
  - (a) they perform miracles.
  - (b) they are hardly used.
  - (c) they are over-used.
  - (d) they exhausted their miracles.
2. We cannot think of a return to 'Pre- antibiotic days' means:
  - (a) Antibiotics became indispensable,
  - (b) We must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
  - (c) We cannot stop using antibiotics.
  - (d) We can stop using antibiotics.
3. The essence of the passage can be inferred as:
  - (a) the antibiotics work miracles.
  - (b) the antibiotics are available set passage the counters.
  - (c) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
  - (d) antibiotics are used indiscriminately.
4. The passage discusses the use of
  - (a) the drugs in general.
  - (b) miracle drugs.
  - (c) antibiotics.
  - (d) combination of different drugs.
5. 'These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means.
  - (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
  - (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
  - (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
  - (d) It is compulsory to prescribe

## **SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**

1. Boundaries of a line are:
  - (a) Points
  - (b) Curves
  - (c) Surfaces
  - (d) Solids
2. Euclid belongs to the country
  - (a) Egypt
  - (b) Greece
  - (c) Rome
  - (d) Babylonia
3. If a point A lies in between B and C then:
  - (a)  $BC = \frac{1}{2} AC$
  - (b)  $AC = 2BC$
  - (c)  $AC = BC$
  - (d)  $AB + AC = BC$
4. The side (lateral) face of a pyramid are:
  - (a) rectangle
  - (b) triangles
  - (c) squares
  - (d) parallelograms
5. Two distinct lines:
  - (a) always intersect.
  - (b) always parallel.
  - (c) always either intersect or parallel.
  - (d) always have two points.

## **SUBJECT: PHYSICS**

Q1. Leaves or fruits fall on the ground due to

- (a) Magnetic force
- (b) gravitational force
- (c) electrostatic force
- (d) muscular force

Q2. Force act on an object may change

- (a) direction
- (b) shape
- (c) speed
- (d) all of above

Q3. The S.I unit of force is

- (a)  $\text{kgm/s}$
- (b)  $\text{kgm/s}^2$
- (c) Newton
- (d) Newton-meter

Q4. What does the gradient of distance time graph tell us?

- (a) an acceleration
- (b) distance
- (c) height of slope
- (d) speed

Q5. What will happen to the speed of a car when the driver applies the brakes?

- (a) speed increases
- (b) speed decreases
- (c) no change in speed
- (d) change in direction

## **SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY**

1. Which of the following has fixed composition?
  - (a) A mixture and an alloy
  - (b) An alloy and an element
  - (c) A compound and an element
  - (d) A compound and an alloy
  
2. Tincture of iodine is an antiseptic. In Tincture of iodine:
  - (a) Tincture is solvent and iodine is solute.
  - (b) Iodine is solute and ethanol is solvent.
  - (c) Iodine is solute and methanol is solvent.
  - (d) Iodine is solute and water is solvent.
  
3. Which scientist used the term element for the first time?
  - (a) Dalton
  - (b) Neil Bohr
  - (c) Lavoisier
  - (d) Boyle
  
4. How many elements are in gaseous state at room temperature?
  - (a) 10
  - (b) 11
  - (c) 12
  - (d) 13
  
5. Which of the following are homogeneous in nature?
  - (a) Ice and soil
  - (b) Wood and soil
  - (c) Ice and air
  - (d) Soil and air

## **SUBJECT: BIOLOGY**

1. A group of cells alike in form, function and origin is called
  - a)Tissues
  - b)Organ
  - c) Organelle
  - d)Organ system
2. Plant length is increased by
  - a) Apical meristems
  - b) Lateral meristems
  - c)Periblem
  - d)Parenchyma
3. The cell division is restricted to
  - a)Meristematic cells
  - b)Permanent cells
  - c) Secretory cells
  - d)All of the above
4. In plants water and minerals are conducted by
  - a)Xylem
  - b)Chlorenchyma
  - c)Phloem
  - d)Aerenchyma
5. Guard cells are present in
  - a) Cork
  - b)Cortex
  - c) Stomata
  - d)Vascular bundle

## **SUBJECT: HISTORY**

1. The Russian revolution which affected the course of world history broke out in -.  
A.) 1915  
B.) 1917  
C.) 1919  
D.) 1920
2. Suffragette Movement means a movement to give women the right to -  
A) Vote  
B) property  
C) equality  
D) education
3. \_\_\_\_\_ did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise i.e. the right of every citizen to vote.  
A) Liberals  
B) Democrats  
C) Conservatives  
D) Republics
4. They felt only men with property should have the vote and women should not have the vote. Who were they?  
A) Democrats  
B) Radicals  
C) Liberals  
D) Conservatives
5. In France, Italy, Germany, and \_\_\_\_\_ nationalist became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarch.  
A) Switzerland  
B) USA  
C) Spain  
D) Russia

## **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

- 1) Which of the following is responsible for the variation in the colour of soil in different parts of India?
  - a. Difference in rock formations
  - b. Weathering
  - c. Erosion and deposition
  - d. Land use
- 2) According to the theory of plate tectonics the movements of the plates result in some geological activity. Which one of the following is not such a geological activity?
  - a. Volcanic activity
  - b. Folding
  - c. Faulting
  - d. Glaciations
- 3) A land mass bounded by sea on all three sides is referred to as
  - a. Coast
  - b. Island
  - c. Peninsula
  - d. Strait
- 4) The northward drift of the Indo Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?
  - a. The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates
  - b. The continents of Europe and Asia were formed
  - c. Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys Geosynclines were formed
  - d. India and Australia were formed
- 5) From the point of view of geology, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?
  - a. The Himalayan Mountains
  - b. The Peninsular Plateau
  - c. The Indian Desert
  - d. The Island

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ASSIGNMENT...1 CLASS...9 SUBJECT...HINDI DATE...11.05.2020

(MCQ )वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न.....

प्रश्न 1. अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य के कितने प्रकार होते हैं?

- क) दो
- ख) चार
- ग) पांच
- घ) आठ

प्रश्न 2. वाक्य किसका समूह है ?

- क) वर्णों का
- ख) शब्दों का
- ग) अक्षरों का
- घ) उपवाक्य का

प्रश्न 3. सुमन ने स्वेटर पूरा बुन लिया होगा। वाक्य के प्रकार का नाम लिखें .....

- क) संकेतवाचक
- ख) इच्छा वाचक
- ग) संदेह वाचक
- घ) संबंधवाचक

प्रश्न 4. हाय ! चोरों ने सारा माल साफ कर दिया ।

- क) विधान वाचक
- ख) विस्मयादिबोधक
- ग) प्रश्नवाचक
- घ) निषेधवाचक

प्रश्न 5. बच्चों, इन पौधों को नष्ट होने और सूखने से बचाओ।

क) आज्ञा वाचक

ख) इच्छा वाचक

ग) विधान वाचक

घ) विस्मयादिबोधक

गुरु गोविन्द सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल  
तिथि: - 11.05.2020, कक्षा - नवम्, विषय - संस्कृतम्

प्रश्न-1 दीर्घसन्ध्या सन्धिं सन्धिविच्छेदं वा वृत्तं

1. शिवम्: विद्या + आलये गुरुं प्रति गच्छति ।

1. विद्यालये 2. विद्यालाम् 3. विद्याभामले 4. विद्यालयम्

2. रमेशः स्कः विद्यार्थी अस्ति ।

1. विद्या + आर्थी 2. विद्या + अर्थी 3. विद्या + र्थी 4. विद्य + आर्थी

3. तस्य संस्कृत पठनस्य महतीच्छा अस्ति ।

1. महती + ईच्छा 2. महती + इच्छा 3. महति + इच्छा 4. महति + ईच्छा

4. प्रातः काले मानुष्यः भवति ।

1. मानु + उदयः 2. मानू + उदयः 3. मानु + ऊदयः 4. मानू + ऊदयः

5. पितृ + कृणाम् न विस्मरणीयम् ।

1. पितृणाम् 2. पितृणम् 3. पिताकृणाम् 4. पितृकृणाम्